

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1775.

THE

[NUMBER 1711.]

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.



ASSTZE of BREAD, published the 29th Sept. 1775.
Flour at 17. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of dark Flours to weigh
1lb. 11. 4s. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.
Wheat per Bushel 5/- per Bushel 5/-
Flour 18/- per Bushel 18/-
Brown Bread 14/- per Bushel 14/-
West-India Rum 3/- per Bushel 3/-
India Tea, Berry & Property 15/- per Bushel 15/-
New-England do. 15/- per Bushel 15/-
Mincowd's Liquors 2/- per Bushel 2/-
Single red'd ditto 2/- per Bushel 2/-
Molasses 2/- per Bushel 2/-

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.
High Water sets out
D. A. Water H. M. H.
Thursday 26 6 after 6 36 before 6
Friday 27 6 25 6
Saturday 28 7 37 6
Sunday 29 6 38 6
Monday 30 7 39 6
Tuesday 31 6 40 6
Wednesday 1 10 6 42 6
Days 10 Hours 59 min. the 19th.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven,
desire all those indebted to them, to call and
 settle their accounts, either with them at New-
Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York,
nearly opposite where said Broome and Company
kept their store — They have still on hand, a small
assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching
season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the
usual moderate terms.

New-York, October 5, 1775.

PHILIP BROOKS,
BOOK BINDER from DUBLIN,
CARRIES on that business in all its
branches, at his shop in Dock street, be-
tween the Coffee-house and Old-bridge.
New or old books lettered, gilt and rebound
in the neatest manner; merchants and others
supplied with blank books, either ruled or
plain, on the shortest notice; pocket books,
memorandum books, &c. He will study to
give general satisfaction to his customers,
and flatters himself the public will favour
him with encouragement. — The fol-
lowing pamphlets may be had at moderate
prices — Cook's voyage round the world;
Present for an apprentice, Yorick's letters to
Eliza, &c. 10—14.

Allegiance to crowned Heads upon the
British Throne.

THE word allegiance, is derived from
the latin verb *alligo*, or *alligare*, which
signifies the binding of one thing or per-
son to another: When it is spoken of a sub-
ject with relation to his Sovereign, it means
the obligation the former is under to sub-
mit to, and obey the latter in all things law-
ful; so that it is the legal faith, and obedi-
ence which every subject owes to his Sov-
ereign, immediately upon his being placed
upon the Throne, with the royal Crown
upon his head, accompanied with his Coro-
nation Oath.

Sovereign rulers, seated upon the Throne
of Great Britain, are bound by their Coro-
nation oath, to govern the realm according
to the fundamental laws of the state, con-
tained in Magna Charta: Which is the
basis of all the English laws and liberties
that can be justified. Which laws the sub-
ject is under indispensable obligations to obey,
so soon as he sustains the relation of a sub-
ject to his Sovereign. But the obligation is
very much confirmed by his taking the oath
of allegiance. — For he promises and
fervently swears, that he will be faithful, and
bear true allegiance to his Sovereign upon
the Throne, governing according to the
fundamental laws of the kingdom.

This oath of allegiance taken by the subject
to the Sovereign, may be considered as the
counterpart of the Coronation-oath, taken
by the Sovereign to the subject; and both
together constitute the nature of a covenant
between Prince and people. For as the
King or Queen is bound by oath to govern
the people according to the fundamental
laws of MAGNA CHARTA, so the people
are bound by the oath of allegiance to obey
all the laws of the administration that are
conformable to that great Charter.

But if the British legislature enact laws
subversive of the fundamental constitution,
Laws that stretch the prerogative beyond
its limited bounds, and violate the liberties
of the subject; the sovereign adding his san-

ction to them, and thereby violating his coro-
nation oath; the people in such case, are
absolved *ipso facto*, from their obligations of
obedience to the King. So far, in this case,
is it from being a virtue, and matter of duty
for the people tamely to surrender their nat-
ural and constitutional rights and privileges,
that it is their duty to insist upon them,
and not submit to the cruel arm of des-
potism.

Every measure indeed, expressive of suitable
deterrence to crowned heads, should be
taken, by Petitions, Remonstrances, and Ad-
dressess to the Throne. But if all these are
rejected and prove ineffectual, the subject has
a right to defend his liberties by resistance,
even unto blood; in case the Administra-
tion endeavour to carry their unconstitutional
acts of despotism into execution by the
sword. The law of God, the law of na-
ture, and the gospel of Jesus Christ will
justify them in so doing.

But may we rebel against the King? Is he
not "the Lord's anointed?" No, the King of
England is not "the Lord's anointed," in
the sense that Saul, David, and other
Kings of Israel were, who were made
Kings by the special appointment, and nomi-
nation of God himself.

The government of the Jews, before God
gave them a King, was Theoretical. God
himself was their King and their lawgiver,
as an absolute Sovereign. And when the
form of their government was changed, he
pointed out their Kings, who by divine
direction were solemnly anointed with oil.
God retaining his legislative superintendency,
as supreme monarch, their Kings had only
the administration of government committed
to their trust. In which they were under
indispensable obligations to be observant of
his laws, in every step of their administra-
tion.

But we have no such Kings in England,
nor ever had. Not one of them ever was
pointed out by God, in that extraordinary
way, nor anointed as those Kings of Israel
were. Our Kings are made to be compact,
as is apparent in the coronation oath, and
oath of allegiance. The rule of the adminis-
tration, is the law, or laws made by the
Lords and Commons, agreeable to MAGNA
CHARTA. And the King is as much bound
by that constitution, as the subject.

Therefore, if the King gives his sanction
to acts of Parliament subversive of that
grand charter, by which he holds his crown;
and endeavours to carry them into execution
by force of arms, the people have a right
to repel force by force, in vindication of
their lives, their rights and privileges. And
if they do, it can't with any propriety be
called rebellion. For rebellion is a traitor-
ies taking up of arms against the king, in the
regular discharge of his important trust,
as King of Great Britain &c.

But when the King of Great Britain vio-
lates the constitution, by such mal adminis-
tration as has been specified, he unbinds
himself, and is liable to be deposed: Nay,
he, in a sense deposes himself. The per-
son remains, but the constitutional King of
Great Britain no longer exists in him. Nor
can he be recovered from that degradation,
that moral and political death, without re-
versing, disannulling, and repealing those
unconstitutional acts which he has ratified,
and recalling the fleets and armies of those
rapacious, those bloody banditti he has
sent forth to carry them into execution.

Can it with any propriety, be called re-
bellion to fight against such robbers, such
murderers, who came with an unjustifiable
commission to rob, plunder and destroy,
contrary to the letter, spirit and genius of
the British constitution? May it not rather
be said, that they fight and rebel against the
King, inasmuch as they rebel against the
constitution that made him King; and so
fight against the King, tho' they fight for
his person? And are not all those ministers
and law-makers, traitors to the King, who
have led him into these destructive snare?
And yet the King himself cannot be ex-
cused.

It would be vain to say, he did not make
those unconstitutional acts, but the Lords
and Commons in Parliament assembled.
For he ratified them, and passed them into
laws; when he might and could have ne-
gated them. His approbation passed them
into laws, to enslave or murder his subjects.

And he having the power of making war;
as well as peace, sent his hostile hosts, and
armies, to enslave or destroy his Ameri-
can Colonies, when he might have with-
held them, and ought so to have done:
Nor can he any more be deemed the lawful
King of Great Britain, until he repeals those
cruel acts, and causes the bloody war to
cease which they have commenced. No
King, unless it be a constitutional King, can
subsist under the English constitution.

AMICUS CONSTITUTIONIS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

Extrait of a letter from London, July 11.
"I am grieved to the soul, at seeing our
political disputes arrive to so terrible a cri-
sis. The 25th inst we received the account
of the battle of Charlestown, near Boston; we
have only the government account, none
from the provincials; however, Gen. Gage
makes out 226 killed, and 828 wounded, of
the regulars. It is shocking to humanity to
think, that so much blood should be spilt
through the obstinacy of a few men, who
now plainly see they are exhausting the blood
and treasure of this kingdom to no purpose.
We are anxious here to have some certain
account from the provincials, of that battle.
The Ministry now do not scruple to say,
that these bloody measures originate from the K—
himself, who absolutely perfids in the plan
of reducing the Americans, at all events.—
It is generally thought that Lord North
was against sending out troops, but as to
the others, I fancy they see the improbability
of executing their plan, and therefore pru-
dently (but basely) endeavour to throw the
whole odium on their R— Master's head.

"People here are very anxious to hear
the resolves of the Congress; and those who
a week ago thought General Gage had troops
enough to march through America, now
after their loss, on finding the dispute for
a mile of ground, cost him 1054 men wounded
and slain; they begin to think Gage
must be content to keep possession of Boston,
and that the New Englanders are men of
more courage than they dreamt of.—We
have received accounts from Georgia, that
the people of that province have acceded
to the resolves of the Continental Congress;
I wish it may be true, as the Tories here
promised their cause great support from that
province, keeping their ports open.—It is
said a regiment of Highlanders is to be sent
out, and 1000 Hanoverians. I don't know
how true; but this you may depend on,
that several more ships are put into commis-
sion, and are intended for America; also I
know it as a fact, that a great deal of am-
munition and warlike stores were lately sent
to Boston, from which you may judge of
the disposition of our rulers.

P. S. I was this day in company with a
boat-builder, who informed me that go-
vernment has contracted for a considerable
number of flat bottomed boats, to be finished
in three weeks, and that he has engaged
to build twelve by that time."

Extrait of another letter from London, July 29.
"As in all probability the means of com-
munication between us will soon be lost, I
am constrained to write even when I have
nothing of importance to communicate.
We have at length got an account from
government, of the battle of the 17th June,
for which, garbled as it is, we are indebted
to the ingenuity of some, who, suspecting
that they had been in possession of the news
some days, sat down and wrote an account
of a battle, such as they thought likely to
be fought, and sent it to the papers, which
was published the next morning. As it de-
feated the regulars with great slaughter;
and as it was wrote with great semblance
of truth, it threw Administration into con-
fusion. They huddled up an account im-
mediately, and sent it to the Gazette, which
in course was to be published about 8 o'clock
that evening; but by the time the impres-
sion was thrown off, they found themselves
so much disatisfied even with the account
of their own making, that they sat and
had it destroyed, and prepared that which
they have now given us, by which means
the town was kept waiting till 2 o'clock in
the morning, before the Gazette was pub-
lished. This account, favourable as it no
doubt is, compared with the truth (for we
as yet have had none from the provincial)
has had a wonderful effect. The minds
of people on the side of government, even

of those that were most sanguine, begin to
be soured. Those who made no doubt
of the success of the troops, cannot help ex-
plaining their discontent. And they who
used to speak most contemptuously of the
 provincials, complain now, that Administra-
tion should send such a band of men to
be devoured by such multitudes. What
will be done next is somewhat problemati-
cal. The said orders are dispatched to Gen-
eral Gage, not to hazard another battle
till he is reinforced. Query, Will the pro-
vincials let him alone? Government has
sent many thousand stand of arms to Que-
bec, in hopes of getting the Canadians to
take up arms against you; and they talk of
sending a Highland regiment of 1000 men
compleat. This, and many other things
they talk of, together with the men of war,
will create a deal of expence; and whether
Lord North will be hardy enough to meet
Parliament with a requisition of so much
money, and whether Parliament will grant
it, is another question. Parliament is pro-
posed to the 14th of September, and it is
not improbable they may not choose to meet
till some time in November, as usual. In
the mean time, your provincials have gained
immortal honour. I should have told
you, that it has been advised, to order Gen.
Gage to relinquish Boston, after burning
it, and to fortify himself on Rhode Island;
whence, by means of his ships and men
to make descents upon your coast, laying
waste where you are least prepared to en-
close him. God give you wisdom, fortitude
and success."

Extrait of a letter from London, dated Aug 9.

"The calamities under which your con-
stituents at this time labour, affect us exceed-
ingly, and we sincerely feel for your unhappy
situation — We hope, however, that the
period is near approaching, when this un-
natural war shall be no more, and peace
and harmony again resettle every branch of
the empire."

Extrait of a letter from the Camp at Cam-
bridge, October 1, 1775.

"We have just received an account, that
Col. Arnold had got safe 50 miles up Ken-
nebunk river, — found all the batteaux ready,
and proceeded six days ago, his men in good
spirits, and with every encouragement.—
The Captain of this vessel says, if he gets
to Quebec before Carleton can get down
from St. John's with the troops, it will sur-
render without a shot being fired. That
there is the greatest collection of arms and
ammunition that has been in one place in
America for a long time. He says, he has
not less than 10,000 quarter casks of pow-
der in the magazine, and that there is all
other ammunition in proportion.

"The General has directed three vessels
to be armed and manned, to intercept the
transports daily arriving at Boston with pro-
visions, &c. The people of this province,
particularly on the coast, are much pleased
with it, and we expect to derive no small ad-
vantage from it. There has been no move-
ment in either camp here for several days,
and scarcely a gun fired, except about five
or six days ago, a cannon shot from our
lines passing through the barracks on Boston-
Navy, took off the leg of a Captain of the
44th, which he lost on a heavy log from
them for some time; but with no effect.—
Our lines are now extended very near with-
in point blank musket shot of their entrench-
ments. It is proposed to drive them quite within
their lines, which may be easily done this
week.— Two defectives yesterday, but
brought no news."

We hear from New Castle County, with
certainty, that Colonel Crook's Battalion
will be reviewed at Christiana Bridge, on
Monday the 16th Oct. instant.

Extrait of a Letter from Boston, Sept. 26.

"I should be glad if you would move
into the country, as there are four sail of men
of war going to your port, as I am informed,
and have got on board materials for destroy-
ing the town. There are no signs here of
matters being made up.

By an Express from Ticonderoga, which
arrived here on Friday last, we are informed,
that General Montgomery, on the 18th of
September, marched with 500 of the force
under his command round St. John's, and
had a slight skirmish with a party of the
regulars, who, after a few shot, retired be-

for him, and that he then sat himself down before St. John's.

On Friday last a discovery was made of some letters-sending by Christopher Carter, who had taken his passage on board the Snow Party for London; the vessel was pursued to Chester, where the letters were found on Carter, by which it appeared that Dr. Karsly, Leonard Snowdon, James Brooks, and the above named Carter, were concerned in writing the most injurious lies their malice could invent, to spirit up the ministry against this City and Province, to incite them to send troops here, and that Carter was the carrier, and was instructed to tell a great deal which they were afraid to trust to paper.—In consequence of the above discovery, Karsly, Brooks and Snowdon, were taken up on Friday night and put under a strong guard, and Carter who had been suffered to go from Chester, after the delivery of the first letters, was pursued by order of the Committee, taken from on board the Snow at Rye Island and brought back.—They have all been since examined by the Committee of Safety, in which examination such a scene of villainy was opened, that it was thought proper to keep them confined from the fury of the popular, till they shall think of a proper punishment for such enemies to this country.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, dated Sept. 12.

"We are not altogether without our fears from the Indian enemy, but our Negroes are quite quiet since the execution of one of the most sensible and most daring of them, named Jenny, a free Negro, who was found guilty of having endeavoured to cause an insurrection. It is a generally received opinion that we shall have troops here in the winter, and all preparations are making to oppose them; many people have all their valuable goods and furniture packed, and stores are building in the country to lodge them in."

L O N D O N.

Aug. 5. Some capital impeachments are already spoken of as a certainty, probably after the meeting of a certain august assembly.

Some persons who are shortly expected from America, 'tis whispered, will never hold any post under government again.

As every Rebel, who is taken prisoner, has incurred the pain of death by the law martial, it is said that government will charter several transports, after their arrival at Boston, to carry the culprits to the East-Indies for the Company's service, as it is the intention of government only to punish the ringleaders and commanders capitally, and to suffer the inferior Rebels to redeem their lives, by entering into the East-India Company's service. This translation will only render them more useful subjects than in their native country. [How these traitors arrogantly presume upon the execution of their schemes of villainy, as if they possessed a real omnipotence, and could command future events!]

A correspondent says, that the advising the importation of foreign troops (on any pretence whatever) into any part of the British empire, is High Treason to the constitution.

The ensuing session of Parliament is likely to be a warm one. The payment of 600000. Civil List debts, and the addition of 20000. a year to that revenue, will come with a fine grace from a Minister whose measures will lessen the sinking fund 500000. a year, at a time that the nation is actually engaged in an unsuccessful American war, on the eve of a Spanish and French war, and bullied by Austria, Prussia, and Sweden. But matters will go on very smoothly: posts, places, jobs, and contracts, will be so persuasively eloquent, that the interest of Great-Britain may take care of themselves.

The Ministry stand so much in need of men to support their measures, that pensions are ordered to the author of *Remarks on the principal Acts of the last Parliament*, to the Dean of Gloucester, and to Sir John Dalrymple, for their American publications. Dr. Johnson and Dr. Shadwell are at the dirty work again.

Aug. 8. It is said, Sir Jeffery Amherst has been clostetted often of late, and is expected to take the command of our troops. Before he enters on the service it behoves him to recollect what was the consequence of a great man's being over persuaded to expect a high department in the law, as he afterwards was not able to bear his own reflections. And as a proof that military honours, wealth, and the smiles of a court, will not quiet the troubled breast, may Sir Jeffery reflect on the ignoble exit of a successful warrior and Eastern plunderer!

The Spanish Ambassador, it is said, holds himself in constant readiness to embark on the short notice.

Admiral Shuldham, who was appointed second in command, is now commander in chief in America, in the room of Admiral Greaves, who is recalled. It is not known whether Admiral Byron will have the second post of the command or not.

They write from the Hague, that his Prussian Majesty has at this time an army consisting of 50000 infantry, and 7000 cavalry, fit for immediate action.

Orders have been sent to Cork and Kin-
sile to provide quarters immediately for eight regiments of foot, which are to be quartered there for the greater convenience of embarkation.

Orders are sent to the dock near Ply-
mouth, for the regiments lying in the bar-
racks at that place, to hold themselves in
readiness to embark for America on the
short notice.

It is said, that silence, concerning any in-
telligence from America, has been recom-
mended to the several clerks in all the public
offices, as they value their places.

Clothing for 9000 Canadians is already
shipped for Quebec; which will be followed
very soon by clothing for 6000 more. Their
uniform is buff waistcoats and breeches, and
green coats faced with red.

If the troops compel the Americans to lay
down their arms and acknowledge the Eng-
lish government, the affair will resemble a
forced match, and jealousies and inconti-
nence will prevail; if the colonies weary
and conquer the regulars, a divorce will
take place, and a most cordial hatred and
hostile contempt will subsist on each side
the water.

The Quakers at Philadelphia have excom-
municated several of their people for not
strictly adhering to the orders of the Con-
gress.

Aug. 15. A letter from Newcastle, dated
August 12th, says, on Tuesday hand-bills
were put up in this town for taking up trans-
ports for America, also for Stade, to carry
Hanoverians to Gibraltar and Mahon,
and to bring troops to England.

It is confidently asserted that the court of
Spain has sent a memorial defining the as-
sistance of Great Britain in subduing the
Moors and piratical states in Africa.

Aug. 17. It is said that the petition with

a plan for reconciling the differences sub-
sisting between the North-American colo-
nies and the mother country, brought over
by Governor Penn, will be presented to his
Majesty in council to-morrow.

Late on Wednesday evening an express
arrived at the Secretary of State's office in
Cleveland row, from Paris, which, we are
informed, brings an account, that the French
are making all over the kingdom the greatest
preparation for a war, and that couriers
are daily passing from thence to Madrid, and
also to Lisbon, but that every thing is kept
as secret as possible.

Tuesday last a draught of 400 men was
taken from the Royal Train of Artillery, at
Woolwich, and marched immediately to
Portsmouth, in order to embark on board a
ship destined for America.

Aug. 29. The petition brought over from
Pennsylvania by Governor Penn's brother
was not presented yesterday to his Majesty
at St. James's as was expected, but a day
will soon be fixed for its being received.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug 11.

"The day before yesterday his Excellency
Sir Joseph Yorke presented a memorial to
the States General, entreating them to pro-
long the term of the prohibition laid upon
the Dutch against carrying arms or ammu-
nition to the Americans; to which their High
Majesties consented, and issued orders accor-
dingly.

"It is reported, that notwithstanding the
bad success the Spaniards have met with,
they are determined to bombard Algiers."

The Hanoverian troops which are to em-
bark at Stade for Gibraltar and Mahon on
board our transports, who are to bring home
the troops garrisoned there, are taken into
the pay of Great Britain for two years.

It was currently reported yesterday, that
advices had been received in town from
Madrid, that the Spanish Councillor had for-
bade any English ship lying more than forty
eight hours at Monte Christi.

P R O V I D E N C E, October 7.

Letters have been received at Cambridge
from Col. Arnold, who commands the de-
tachment which lately went from that place
for Canada, dated at Fort Western, the 28th ult.
in twenty days from which time, the
Colonel expected to arrive in Canada.—The
detachment was then in three divisions, the
the first of which was to march the next
day, the second and third the two following
days. A spy that had been sent out to
reconnoitre, reported that the ways were passa-
ble. The troops were in the greatest health
and the greatest harmony subsisted amongst
the officers.

N E W P O R T, October 9.

By the motions of some of the men of war
and transports, in this harbour, last Monday,
it was suspected they intended to take
off five flock from the farms on the south
part of this island, called Brenton's neck, the
ensuing night; whereupon a number of
persons went down in the evening, and
brought off about 1000 sheep and between
40 and 50 head of horned cattle, from sever-
al farms; but there still remained a con-
siderable number of cattle, sheep, and hogs,
on two farms belonging to Jahleel and Ben-
jamin Brenton; great part of which 'tis sup-
posed were by them there collected for and
sold to the men of war, to be sent to Boston,
for the express purpose of supplying our in-
veterate enemies.—The next day the ships
took off from said Brenton's farms, about 35
head of cattle and 150 sheep; on Wednes-
day they took five or six more cattle, There
being still left on the farms of James Jahleel
and Benjamin Brenton, between 60 and 70
head of cattle. On Wednesday and Thursday
morning, about 300 minute-men arrived
here from the county of Providence, Ti-
verton, and Little Compton, under the com-
mand of Col. Esek Hopkins and William
Richmond, Esq; and as soon as they had
refreshed themselves, they marched into the
Neck, and brought off 66 horned cattle,
some sheep, hogs, and poultry. The ships the
same time lying within gun shot and dis-
charged several cannon at them, but with-
out any effect.

This town having been threatened to be
fired on from the men of war, on account of
the armed force which made its appear-
ance here, a great many of the inhabitants
moved part of their effects out; and many
left the town. The carts, chaises, riding
chaises and trucks were so numerous, that
the streets and roads were almost blocked up
with them. Thursday and Friday being
rainy and muddy, the poor women and
children were much exposed in looking out
for some place of safety; the people con-
tinued moving out very fast all Sunday and
yesterday, with their effects.

It is almost impossible to conceive what
rascally tricks have been made use of to
distress this town, by the abandoned set of
ministerial troops here.

The ships in this harbour, last week dis-
charged several vessels loaded with wood, iron
from Long Island, which vessels we are well as-
sured, had Captain Wallace's permission to
fetch wood for the supply of this town.

Saturday afternoon the ships Rose, Glas-
gow, and Swan, a brig with six guns, and
one or two small bomb-marts, three or
four tenders, two transports, and several
wood vessels, &c. making in all fifteen sail,
weighed anchor and went up the river, entered
the harbour of Bristol, and demanded

300 sheep, which not being complied with,
between eight and nine o'clock they began
a heavy fire on the town, and continued it
upwards of an hour; in which time a num-
ber of shot went through the houses of Wil-
liam Bradford, Esq; Captain Ingraham, da-
maged the church a little, and several shops
fables, &c. The women and children, in
great distress, (dark and rainy as it was,) were
obliged to leave their habitations, and
seek shelter in the adjacent country. Be-
tween nine and ten o'clock a committee was
appointed to go on board, who settled the
matter by giving or selling 40 sheep. In
the small defenceless town of Bristol, were
near 100 persons very sick, and dead at the
time of this firing, and we are assured, two
sick persons actually died of the fright.

We hear the men of war have cut up a
quantity of corn at Poposquash on Hog-
land.

W H E R E A S the Fulling mill of Hanover, in
Morris county, and the appurtenances there-
unto belonging, were advertised the 26th of last
September for sale; but not being sold for want of
buyers; I therefore, by the advice of a number of
my customers, inform the public, especially those
who live at a distance, that may perhaps be at a
loss to know whether I yet carry on the business at
Hanover,—I do hereby acquaint them, that I carry on
the business at the FULLING and DYEING business in its
several branches, to the greatest perfection, where the
public may depend upon having their cloth done
in the best manner, and with the greatest care and
dispatch; almost any colour dyed upon woollen
cloth, yarn, wool and silk or cotton, lines, &c.
But ditto sometimes proving not good, neither
can I find in York, or Philadelphia, of every sort
or quality, such as I could mention, fit for such and
such colour or dies, and the darkness of the wool,
some of it caused by the hardness of the winter,
and for want of proper care taken of the sheep,
it tends to be very hard or difficult striking some
colours, to the advantage or shade they do at
home, I have followed the trade several years in
this country, have worked almost all over England,
Scotland, and Ireland, where it was my chief study
in each place, to dive into this mystery; and the
reasons given above, and for want of encourage-
ment, is the cause why I don't die every colour,
as well, and to as great perfection as they do at
home.

Men's clothes cleaned, and the spots taken out,
the colour retrieved; women's scarlet cloaks cleaned
and the colour retrieved; also gowns, skins,
silk, or waistcoats; takes mildews from goods da-
maged by salt water, or otherwise, &c. by me
WILLIAM DENNISTON, Clothier,
At Hanover, Morris County.

N. B. A journeyman wanted, that understands
his business in its several branches, or in the shear-
ing and pressing way, at Hanover. (224)

D R U M S

Of the best Quality, manufactured in America,
To be sold by the Printer. (224)

WANTS A PLACE,
A YOUNG MAN who has been used to drive
a carriage and take care of Horses, can be
well recommended for his sobriety and ho-
nesty.—Inquire of the Printer. (224)

To be sold by
VALENTINE NUTTER,
B O O K B I N D E R.

Opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE:
JOSEPHUS' WORKS, 4 vols. octavo, neatly
bound and lettered, much superior to any that
have yet made their appearance, at the moderate
price of 3s. per ft. He has likewise for sale, day
books, &c. of his own manufacture. As he con-
tinues to carry on the book binding business in all
its branches, he hopes for the continuance of his
former customers, and the public in general, being
determined to do his work at cheap and good as
can be done in this city. Old books from the
country will be done neatly, and returned imme-
diately.

He has yet on hand the following books,
Folio and octavo bibles, Blacklock's parables,
Burke on the new testa Fordyce's sermons to
ment, young women,
Sackhouse's history of the Essay's on his history,
new testament, 6 vols. Rollin's ancient history,
ro vols. the Great.

Guthrie's history of Scotland, 2 vols.
Arabian tales, 4 vols.
Young's works, 4 vols.
Rambler, 4 vols.
Tatler, 5 vols.
Humphry Clinker, 3 vols.
Don Quixote, 4 vols.
Goodall's Queen Mary
a vols. Wilton's the Lord's supper.
Guardian, 4 vols.
Fabre of the bees, a vols.
Anson's voyage, a vols.
Sherlock's discourses, 4 vols.
Fordyce's dialogues, 3 vols.
Hervey's dialogues, 3 vols.
Rowe's works, 4 vols.
Shenstone's works, a vols.
Gill Blaik, 4 vols.
Seed's famours, a vols.
Wilson on the sovereign
3 vols. Lealand's Demosthenes, a
vol. Conductor Generalis, or Iustice's Assistant,
French and English dic-
tionaries.

LIKEWISE the following PLAYS.
Recruiting Officer, West Indian, Bazaar's Opera,
Mock Doctor, Virgin Unmask'd Romeo and Juliet,
Cries of Husband, Mourning Bride, Beau Brumm-

er. (224)

Beef RED and BLACK INK.

N. B. The best price will be given for tanued
sheep skins, and country quilts. (224)

To be Sold by
WILLIAM PRINCE,

A T FLUSHING LANDING on Long Island, near
New York.

A LARGE Collection of FRUIT-TREES,
&c. as follows, viz.

E N G L I S H and other cherry, plumb,
peach, nectarine, apricot, pear, quince,
and apple trees,

A large number of black and white mul-

berry, which bear as they stand

About 1000 Madeira nut

A number of black walnut and butternut

A number of hard and soft shell almonds

A great number of Barcelon's fibret, and fig

All the above fruit-trees at 1s. each, except the

quince, the mazard and monilia cherry, and the

hibisc, which are at 1s. each.

Black, red and white currant,

Green, yellow and amber gooseberry,

Large chilli, habanero, red, wood, and white draw-

berry.

Flowering Trees, Shrubs and Plants of all Sorts viz.

The large Carolina magnolia, a ft.

A number of balsam Peru and tulip, each tree

Snow bell, at 1s.

Catalpa, and dogwood, at 1s.

Lorul, button wood, falias

Red cedar, medlar, Carolina alspice

White, Jersey and Weymouth pine; double

and single spruce, black, wild tamaric,

standing American honey-suckle, at 1s. each

tree.

Timber and evergreen, of all sorts.

All other American shrubs, &c. according to their

quality.

All the above fruit trees are inoculated and
grafted, and should any person incline to purchase,

C A M B R I D G E, October 12.
Last Tuesday one of our privateers from Beverly, having been on a cruise in the Bay, was followed, on her return into port, by the Nautilus man of war. The privateer ran aground in a cove a little without Beverly harbour, where the people speedily assembled, stripped her, and carted her guns, &c. shore. The man of war was soon within gunshot, when she also got aground; she however let go an anchor, and bringing her broadsides to bear, began to fire upon the privateer. The people of Salem and Beverly soon returned the compliment from a number of cannon on shore, keeping up a warm and well directed fire on the man of war for two or three hours, and it is supposed did her considerable damage, and probably killed and wounded some of her men; but before they could board her, which they were preparing to do, the tide arose about eight in the evening, when she cut her cable and got off. Some of her shot struck one or two buildings in Beverly, but no lives were lost on our side, and the privateer damaged very little, if any.

No express is yet arrived here with an account of the taking Montreal.

W O R C E S T E R, October 13.
It is said General Gage is actually failed for England.

The enemy fired above ninety cannon balls into Roxbury on Friday last, which did no other damage than killing two cows, and wounding the arm of a marine, taken at Lexington, and since enlisted in the Continental army.

General Washington has heard from Col. Arnold, who had then passed the Carrying-Place, and was going to embark on the river Chaudiere, and writes that he was assured there were no forces of consequence to resist him at Quebec, where it is thought he is arrived.

N E W L O N D O N, October 13.
Last Monday was brought in here by an armed schooner in the service of this colony, a large ship, — Barron master, which she met with near Stonington. The ship had on board 8000 bushels of wheat, which he took in at Baltimore, and cleared out from New York to Falmouth in England, but on the 10th of Sept. in lat. 38° long. 66° met with a gale of wind, in which she was overset, and lost her mainmast; after which, it is supposed she intended for New-Port, but meeting with head winds, they put into Stonington — She is owned by Christopher Champlin, in New-Port, and is said to be the same vessel and master which some months since cleared from Baltimore for Ireland, with a load of flour, and was taken by some of the King's ships on this station, and carried into Newport. She is gone with her cargo to Norwich.

N O R W I C H, October 9.
We are this moment informed, that a brig from New York, loaded with flour, for the use of the ministerial army at Boston, ran a shore on Saturday last, on a reef of rocks off Stonington. — Capt. Niles, of an armed vessel, belonging to this town, is now along side and saving her of the cargo.

P R I N C E T O N, September 28.
Yesterday the annual commencement of the college of New Jersey, was held in this town. The assembly which met on the occasion was numerous and polite, and expressed great satisfaction with the performances of the young gentlemen who were admitted to the honours of the college. — The exercises of the day were conducted in the following order, after prayer by the President.

A Latin salutatory oration, de Luxuria, was pronounced by Mr. Charles Lee.

Then Mr. James M. Cree, as respondent, and Mr. John Blair, as opponent, held a forensic dispute on the following subject, "Truth is never to be violated from any prospect of advantage, or any supposed necessity."

An English oration on the nature and pernicious effects of luxury, was next delivered by Mr. John Springer.

This was followed by a Latin forensic dispute on this question, "An immortalitas mentis humana ratione sola demonstrari potest?" in which Mr. John Montgomery was respondent, and Mr. Andrew Kirkpatrick, opponent.

To this, succeeded another forensic dispute, in English, between Mr. John Treadwell, respondent, and Mr. Ichabod Burnet, opponent, on the following subject, "The moral duties are the same in their nature, object, and obligation, between societies and private persons."

An English oration on the utility and importance of history, was then delivered by Mr. John Evans.

Next succeeded an English forensic dispute between Mr. Thomas Sprott, respondent, and Mr. James Reid, opponent, on the following subject: "Civil liberty promotes virtue and happiness."

Mr. Isaac Keith then delivered a Latin oration on this subject, "Pax nationis summa felicitas."

This was succeeded by an English forensic dispute on this position: "A retired solitary life has no tendency to promote knowledge, happiness, or virtue; in which Mr. Isaac Tichenor was respondent, Mr. James Duncan opponent, and Mr. Spruce Macay, replicator.

Mr. Samuel Doake then delivered an English oration on Eloquence.

This was followed by another forensic dispute in Latin, on this subject: *Est lex naturae et gentium, qua reges et nationes, quantumvis inter se disjunctae, obligantia?* in this Mr. Arnold Elzey was respondent, and Mr. William Claypole, opponent.

Mr. Joseph Finley then delivered an English oration on the growth and decline of empires.

Mr. William Bradford, B. A. one of the candidates for a second degree, next entertained the audience with an English oration on the pernicious effects of arbitrary power.

The president then proceeded to confer the first degree in the arts, on the following young gentlemen: viz. Messrs. Charles C. Beatty, John Blair, Ichabod Burnet, William Claypole, Edward Crawford, Samuel Doake, James Duncan, Arnold Elzey, John Evans, Joseph Finley, Isaac Keith, Andrew Kirkpatrick, John John, Charles Lee, Spruce Macay, James M. Cree, John Montgomery, John Pigeon, James Reid, John R. B. Rogers, Archibald Scott, John A. Scudder, John Springer, Thomas Sprott, Isaac Tichenor, and John Treadwell.

The following gentlemen, being alumni of the college, were admitted to the second degree in the arts: Messrs. Robert Archibald, William Bradford, Joseph Eckley, Samuel Edmiston, Israel Evans, Philip V. Fithian, Andrew Hodge, Andrew Hunter, William Linn, George Luckey, Robert Keith, and Nathaniel Ramsay.

The valedictory oration, "on magnanimity," was then delivered by Mr. John R. B. Rodgers.

Prayer by the President concluded, as usual, the exercises of the day, and the assembly retired highly pleased with their entertainment; as the young gentlemen fervently acquitted themselves with deserved reputation.

N E W Y O R K, October 19.
Extract of a Letter from the Camp at Cambridge, from undoubted Authority; dated October 5th, 1775.

Gentlemen,
"By an intelligent Person from Boston, the 3d instant, I am informed that a Fleet consisting of one 64, and one 20 Gun Ship, two Sloops of 18 Guns, two Transports, with 600 Men, were to sail from Boston as Yesterday; their Destination a profound Secret. That they took on board two Mortars and four Howitzers, with other Artillery calculated for the Bombardment of a Town. I have thought it proper to apprise every considerable Town on the Coast, of this Armament, that they may be on their Guard. Should I receive any further Account of their Destination, it shall be forwarded.

"The same Person also informs, that an Express Sloop arrived four Days before, from England, at Boston, which he left the 8th of August. Gen. Gage, and most of the Officers who were at Lexington are recalled, and sail this Day. General Howe succeeds to the Command. Six Ships of the Line and two Cutters, under Sir Peter Dennis, are coming out: Five Regiments and 1000 Marines may be expected at Boston in three or four Weeks. No Prospect of Accommodation; but, on the other Hand, every Appearance of the War being pushed with the utmost Vigour."

We are assured that several gentlemen in Ulster county, have lately received letters, (one of which is from an officer of note, dated the 4th instant,) from our camp near St. John's, all which letters agree that Captain Prescott, the commanding officer at St. John's, had sent out a flag to Gen. Montgomery, offering to surrender the fort, on being allowed to march out with the honours of war, and artillery; but that the General had returned for answer, that the position of the ground was not his principal object, and that he could not capitulate on any terms but their surrendering as prisoners of war.

The letters also mention, that 4 or 500 Canadians had joined our Army, that great numbers of others were employed in providing necessities for it, and that the people in general appeared very friendly, and ready to promote our design.

We have heard from several credible persons, that there was no truth in the report which was current last week, that Col. Allen and his party, or any of them, had been taken prisoners, in Canada.

We hear from Rhode Island, that Col. Esek Hopkins, a brave and experienced officer, is arrived there, at the town of Bristol, with 700 men, sent by General Washington in order to protect the inhabitants from the Piratical incursions of a Captain Wallace, and other Free-Booters, acting under the pretended authority of a set of Traitors, in their several counties.

And in order to proportion the members of each county, it is resolved, that the City

aiming to establish a tyrannical government, on the ruins of the English Constitution.

This Pirate, Wallace, having presumed, is a cowardly dependent on his lawless force, to demand the property of the inhabitants, and like other Robbers, threatening them with destruction in case of refusal, which threat he enforced, by murderously and treasonably firing a number of shot against the town of Bristol, the inhabitants of which, sent on board the said Pirate, a Committee to expel him with him, on the baseness and villainy of his conduct.

In his vindication, he showed them the orders of the more atrocious and bloody Traitors, under whose authority he acted, by which he was directed to fire upon, murder,

and destroy every town or city, where there should be the least appearance of men in arms, in order to defend their rights and liberties; and he told them, that in case there should be the appearance of men in arms, in opposition to his illegal demands, he should certainly fire upon them. After he had by threats, extorted from, and robbed the inhabitants of as much of their property as they were, on such a sudden demand, able to produce, Col. Hopkins and his forces arrived, and on being told Wallace's menace of firing upon the town, in case of the appearance of men in arms, he let the people know his orders from the General, which were, at all events to prevent the Pirates from landing, or receiving supplies from the shore; and that instead of being intimidated from defending their property, by fear of the town being fired upon, they might be assured he would destroy the town, rather than the Pirates should land in, or draw supplies or advantage from it.

It is probable this measure will be adopted with respect to all the sea port towns in America; so that no more of them will experience the fate of Boston, where many thousands, relying on the faith of an inhuman Villain, have long been starving to death by inches, under every circumstance of distress, and many more thousands have been cozen'd or plundered of their property. — But Vengeance will soon overtake the wretches who have been actors in this horrid tragedy!

An unhappy accident happened on Monday last, at a review of some of the military companies of this city; as they were exercising, a man in the rear rank happened to have a gun which, unknown to him, was loaded with small shot, and went off; whereby two men, one in the center, the other in the front rank, were hurt, and others in the field narrowly escaped. One of the men had only a slight contusion on the back of his head, but the other was badly wounded near the ear; but we bear none of the wounds were mortal. The man who fired the gun, was so shocked, that he instantly fell to the ground, with the two that were shot.

Last Week died at his Seat in Suffolk County, on Long Island, in an advanced Age, David Jones, Esq. He was Speaker of the General Assembly, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province many Years; and in both Stations acquitted himself with much Honour and Integrity.

[The proceedings &c. of the inhabitants of Cow Neck &c. came to hand so late, that it was impossible to get into this paper.]

In P R O V I N C I A L C O N G R E S S,

New-York, October 18, 1775.

W H E R E A S it is highly necessary for the sake of liberty, that the duration of the power of all persons entrusted with high authority, should be limited to a short period, and more especially when they are nominated by, and their authority delegated unto them from the body of the people,

R e f o r m e d t h e r e f o r e, That this Congress shall be dissolved on Tuesday the fourteenth day of November next; and forasmuch as it appears to us highly necessary that a Provincial Congress should exist until the disputes between Great Britain and America, shall be adjusted; and that the members of that Congress should be so proportioned as to give a due weight of representation to the several parts of the Colony, It is therefore recommended to the good people of this Colony, that those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in General Assembly, do choose such persons as they can confide in to represent them as Deputies of this Colony in Provincial Congress, until the second Tuesday in May next, unless a reconciliation with Great Britain shall sooner take place; and that the Deputies so chosen, meet at the City of New-York, on the said fourteenth day of November next. And it is further recommended, that the election be held at the usual places for election of Representatives in General Assembly in the several counties, on Tuesday the seventh day of November next, by the respective Committees of the several counties, or at such other places as the said Committees shall previously appoint and duly notify to their several counties.

And in order to proportion the members of each county, it is resolved, that the City and County of New York have twenty one members; the City and County of Albany, twelve members; the County of Dutchess, nine members; the County of Westchester nine members; the County of Ulster, eight members; the County of Suffolk, eight members; the County of Orange, six members; the County of Queen's, eight members; the County of Richmond, four members; the County of Tryon, four members; the County of Cumberland, three members; the County of Gloucester, two members; the County of Charlotte, two members.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

To the Inhabitants of NEW-YORK.

I T gives me concern, in this time of public difficulty and danger, to find we have in this city, no place of daily general meeting, where we might hear and communicate intelligence from every quarter, and freely confer with one another, on every matter that concerns us. Such a place of general meeting, is of very great advantage in many respects, especially at such a time as this, besides the satisfaction it affords, and the sociable disposition it has a tendency to keep up among us, which was never more wanted than at this time. To answer all these, and many other good and useful purposes, Coffee Houses have been universally deemed the most convenient places of resort, because at a small expence of time or money, persons wanted may be found and spoke with, appointments may be made, the current news heard, and whatever it most concerns us to know. In all cities therefore, and large towns that I have seen in the British dominions, sufficient encouragement has been given to support one or more Coffee Houses in a genteel manner. How comes it then that New York, the most central, and one of the largest and most populous cities in British America, cannot support one Coffee House! — It is a scandal to the city and its inhabitants to be destitute of such a convenience, for want of due encouragement. A coffee-house indeed, here is a very good and comfortable one, extremely well tended and accommodated, but it is frequented but by an inconsiderable number of people; and I have observed with surprise, that but a small part of those who do frequent it, contribute any thing at all to the expence of it, but come in and go out without calling for, or paying any thing to the house. In all the Coffee houses in London, it is customary for every one that comes in, to call for at least a dish of Coffee, or leave the value of one, which is but reasonable, because when the keepers of these houses, have been at the expence of fitting them up and providing all the necessaries for the accommodation of company, every one that comes to receive the benefit of these conveniences, ought to contribute something towards the expence of them.

To each individual, this expence is a trifl, quite inconsiderable, but to the keeper of one of these houses, it is an article of great importance, and essential to the support and continuance of it. I have therefore, since I frequented the Coffee-House in this city, and observed the numbers that came in without spending any thing, often wondered how the expence of the house was supported, or what inducement the person who kept it could have to continue it. At the same time, I could not help being equally surprised at the disposition of people who acted in this manner; or their thoughtlessness in neglecting to contribute to the support of a house, which their business or pleasure induced them to frequent; especially, as I have met with no Coffee House in my travels, better accommodated with attendance, or any figures that could be expected in a Coffee-House.

I have of late observed, that the house is almost deserted, and don't wonder that; fires and candles are not lighted as usual; it is rather surprising they were continued so long. I am convinced the interest of the person who keeps it, must, without a speedy alteration, soon induce her to drop the business and shut up her house; and I cannot help feeling concern that a very useful and worthy person, who has always behaved well in her station, should not be treated with more generosity and kindness by her fellow citizens. I am concerned too, for my own convenience, and for the honour of the city, to find that it will not support one Coffee House!

A Friend to the City.

D R U M S and F I F E S,

A ND all Sorts MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS made in the neatest Manner, and on the shortest Notice, without taking advantage of the Times.

By DAVID WOLHAUPTER,
Musical Instrument Maker, in Faist Street, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

N. B. Said Wolhauppter has for sale, choice of Drums and Fifes ready made.

POET'S CORNER.

WHENCE this wild uproar, Oh ye mogles toll?
Are raging furies from the flames of hell,
Seated in triumph on the British throne?
Or is the sceptre sway'd by George alone?
'Tis George, ye Demons! cease your anxious care,
While he preaches your aid is needless there:
But, North and Hutchison, his foul inspirer,
You may securely to your sills retire.
What guile so black, such vengeance to provoke?
Why thus Heav'n's wrath against Britannia smotes?
Is there no scourge which justice might employ
By milder means, Britannia to smite?
Why not a Caligula wear the crown?
And Britain only lie beneath his frown?
Whose lenity might spare half human kind?
What's the use of ancient tyrants told,
Shall be henceforth in dark oblivion roll'd.
And it's but burial in mournful strains that sing
The bloody tragic deeds of Britain's king!
What bloody schemes his cabinet disclose,
The groans of millions lull him to repose!
His mercy, death on his best friends below'd,
What scenes of slaughter, and what seas of blood!
His subjects foes must wear the galling chain,
Implore relief by death, but ask in vain.
Some Roman the eagle tale shall tell,
While grief and pity Turkish bosoms swell.
The British court the Hottentots shall frown
Or such captivity of native moors.
These facts pottery shall disclose
That Britain once did law to Europe give—
That justice once the British sceptre sway'd,
That nations once by righteous laws obey'd.
That over her power made her tyrant cease;
Chris'd no stern war, and gave the nations peace;
'Till Heaven, vindictive vengeance to display;
Plac'd in the hand of George, imperial sway;
When savage blood-hounds at his fierce command,
Roll'd desolation o'er the destin'd land—
Gave Britain up to the reviving flame
And put a period to its ev'ry name!
'Tis table all, poverty'll sustain,
Mankind was ne'er disgrac'd by such a reign.
'Tis but poetic fiction, they'll agree,
Such barbarous tyr'ny could never be;
Thou Briton shall by future bards be sung,
Like ancient Ilium in the Grecian song.
The tyrant smiles on mountains of the Hain,
Th' Atlantic bounds, his fury can't restrain;
His strength o'er the west his iron hand,
His shield of death, at his command.
P'reme to tread with their unshod feet,
This fertile soil, fair freedom's happy seat.
Ye son's of freedom, Heaven's peculiar care,
With all the bright appendages of war,
Bid thy ring justice iron in numbers rise,
And execute the vengeance of the skies.
Rush like a mighty deluge on the foe,
And send them howling to the shades below.

LONDON, September 7.

When the Scotch nominal reinforcement of 10,000 men, which most probably will not exceed 3,000, are failed for America, a very intelligent correspondent balances the account thus, viz: 1,000 dead on the voyage, and by the flux, within six weeks, after their landing; 1,000 dead by the severity of the frigid zone climate, and for want of provisions; 1,000 killed by the provincials, or deserted. His conclusion therefore is, to leave the intended reinforcement at home, to defend us against our enemies, who may think themselves invited, through our nakedness to invade us.

In the reign of Augustus, Quindius Vetus, at the head of the best and choicest legions of the whole empire, either for valour, discipline, or experience, invaded the territories of the Germans; and being induced to follow them into their forests and marshes, was attacked by night, and entirely cut off, with the loss of all his army. This defeat so affected Augustus, that he never after recovered his spirits. He was heard often in the greatest anguish to cry out, "Varus, restore me my legions." Should our parliamentary army go out of their entrenchments, the Americans will cut them off to a man. And should our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, who have a large fleet out at sea, invade us when the flower of our army is lost in America, will not our Sovereign cry out with Augustus, "Gage, restore me my soldiers?"

Several warehouses below Tooley-street, towards Rotherhithe, are so filled with warm sweating wheat, that they smell to the passers-by just like so many malt kilns.—Blessed effects of monopoly unscrupulously by law.

ESCAPED from Springfield Gaol, on Monday the 2d instant, JONATHAN HAMPTON, of New York, the master carpenter, taken at the Light House Island Boston: He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, short curly hair, something hard of hearing; had on a blue surtout, dark brown coat, green jacket, black breeches, a pair of mixed coloured ribbed stockings, silver shoe and knee-buckles, sleeve buttons of an oval shape. Whoever shall take up said Jonathan Hampton, and convey him to me at Springfield, or secure him in any gaol, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges, paid by me.

ABNER SMITH, Gaoler, Springfield, October 4, 1775. (10 13)

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an English country servant man, named BENJAMIN SAGERS, a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, a very stout round face fellow, about five feet 2 inches high, has a remarkable downy freckled look about his face, and several scars on his head and face: Had when he was away, a white shirt, blue coat, striped stockings, spotted stockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat cut in the fashion; may probably forge a past, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's dominions, so that his master may have him again, shall have, at twenty miles from home, Forty Shillings, if forty miles, Four Pounds; if eighty miles, Eight Pounds; and if One hundred miles, the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

10-12 AUBRAY RICHARDSON.

RUN away, yesterday the 18th instant from the subscriber, next door to the Coffee-House, an apprentice lad named Garret Sickles, 18 years of age, about five feet and an half high, thin made, brown hair and complexion, and freckled face. Had on or took with him, several shirts white and check'd, a pair buckskin breeches and a pair of tow stockings, thread and woolen stockings, a pair of round plated buckles, a new pale blue cloth coat and waistcoat, mohair buttons; a mixt horsehair, and a new striped jacket, a wool and scarf hat, both fashionably made. Whoever takes up and returns the said apprentice, if taken up in the county of New-York, shall receive twenty shillings, and if taken out of the county, three pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

10-13 DANIEL SICKLES.

This Week will be Published,

A TREATISE, ENTITLED, Plain Concise Practical Remarks on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES. With a short APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young military surgeons in North-America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Professor of Surgery, King's College, New York.

As there are but a small number printed, of this useful, and at this time highly necessary work, Notice is hereby given to all persons, who desire any of the BOOKS that if they do not apply very soon, they will probably be disappointed.—It is supposed the price will be Four Shillings stitched, or Five Shillings half bound.

Full published.

By SHOBER and LOUDON, And to be sold at their Printing Office, and at LOUDON's Book Store, near the Coffee-House, The NEW-YORK and COUNTRY ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1776.

CONTAINING all the necessary articles useful in an Almanack, with the Addition of many curious Anecdotes, Receipts, poetical Pieces; also the Words of Command used in the Manual Exercises, and an accurate Plan of Boston, with the different situations of the Provincials, and the Ministerial Armies, &c.

At the same Place may be had, Divine Songs for Children.

8-11 TWO DOLLARS REWARD,

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Orange County, precinct of New Cornwall, early on Monday morning the 18th ult., a Negro man named C A M B R I D G E, about 28 years of age, about five feet four inches high, thick and well made, talk like a new Negro, and when a little confounded, hardly to be understood: Had on when he went away, a blue coat, green jacket faced with red, blue breeches, new shoes, and a new wool hat, home made, a linen check shirt, took with him two old brown homespun jackets, one tow shirt, two trowsers, and one pair of blue and white striped trowsers; has a scar on the upper part of his forehead, walks crooking, toes turned out, supposed he will make for New-York, and attempt to get on board a man of war, having communicated these his intentions to one of his companions.—Whoever takes up said Negro, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

10-12 GILBERT WEEKS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Newfoundland, in the county of Ber- gen, and township of Pampton, one light blue cloth coat, one light drab coloured coat and jacket, one old homespun blue jacket, one gun, and several other articles not yet known, supposed to be taken by one David John, a well set man, about five feet three inches high, black hair, much marked with the small pox, and has an impediment in his speech.—Whoever shall apprehend and secure the thief and clothes, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

10-13 JOHN YERRY KNOUSE.

A Negro man, supposed to be a runaway, who had on a light coloured surtout coat, a red vest, striped trowsers, white stockings, and a brown checkered handkerchief, and having with him a bundle, was soon travelling the road in North-Castle, near the house of the subscriber, who attempted to take him up, but he made his escape after dropping a bundle, which contained the following articles, viz. a beaver hat, half worn, a brown vest with white metal buttons, three linen, and one check'd shirt, one canabing frock, and one pair of drilling breeches. The owner of the above cloaths, may have them on proving his property, and paying charges.

10-12 WILLIAM FORMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Fair at Westchester, will be held as usual, on the last Tuesday of this instant, October, where sheep, cattle, &c. will be exposed to sale, with all sorts of country produce.

9-12

D R U M S

MADE and sold by Philip Peiron, upper end of Queen-street, and by Daniel Peiron, in Chapel-street, now called Beckman-street, equal to any that have been imported, for sound or beauty. As said Peirons have great variety on hand, any gentleman may be served at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to sound well.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons induced to the state of the late William Butler, deceased, to pay the sum to the subscriber, or to Jacob Rhinesmith; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSES, jun. Executor.

SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

10-12 New-York August 20, 1775.

Now Selling off very low for CASH.

At the STORE of ROBERT GAULT, in MAIDEN-LANE.

A large and general Assortment of GOODS.

Among which are the following:

SUPERFINE, middling, and coarse cloths; coverings, frises, cuffs, fergs, fawfisks, flannels, rascins, shalions, crapes, cambric, durant, tammy, fluff, salmoneens, programs, silvers, poplins, bombazines, Marcelline, quilting, dimithas, drawboys, huckaback, thickets, jeans, bed ticks, plain and figured satins, plain and figured muslins, ruffles, cambricks, perkins, silk and woollen breeches pieces; men's, women's, and boys silk, thread, cotton, and woollen stockings; plain and figured velvets; India and English chintz, calicos, cottons, cambricks, muslins, lawns; silk, henting, and Scotch handkerchiefs; ribbons, fans, men's and women's silk and leather gloves, black and white lace and eadings, tapes, blindings, gold and silver buttons, twist elites, breeches, ear-rings, necklaces, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of hard ware, useful and ornamental china, glass, plated ware, and looking glasses.

What remains on hand of the above goods, on Tuesday the 24th instant, will that day be sold for PUBLIC VENDUE.—The Venue to begin at Ten o'clock in the morning, and continue until all is sold.

10-12

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the

New Jersey Society, for the relief of the widows and children of deceased Presbyterian Ministers, that they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment, at Elizabeth Town, the first Wednesday in November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

A. MACWHORTER, Secy.

October 3d, 1775.

10-12 Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL's new imported great STOMACH TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it preserves a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for most diseases have their origin controuled, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known, to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit; and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and confluencies.—Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are worth about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, viz.

in sterl money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Owegoo-Market, and by none else in this city.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

10-12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

FEW hampers of best London porter, old

A Madeira, Teneriffe, Froninac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaick spirits, brandy, arrack, Scotch barley, and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, figs, blue and English cheese. Also,

A few Log Square Trunks.

10-12

EARTHENWARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katchemek's Meadow-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store-keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates.

The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wafers, bacon, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware; too tedious to particularise, by the manufacturer, late of Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

10-12

THE Printer hereof is obliged to request

all his Customers, whose Accounts have been twelve Months, or a longer Time standing, to make immediate Payment, otherwise, as the increase of his Customers, has increased his Expenses, without any immediate proportionable increase of Profit; he shall find himself disengaged by that very Custom that was kindly intended for his Benefit, and be in a few Weeks under the Necessity of stopping his Paper.

WILLIAM DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

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NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Fair at Westchester, will be held as

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